

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 4920

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

四月

號十月八英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000
Silver Reserve.....\$8,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. Dickson, H. Schubart, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
Hon. R. Shewan,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED.....GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....GOLD \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
(BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK).

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

20, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALCULATED.....\$6,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, NEW YORK.
NAGASAKI, HONOLULU.
LYONS, SHANGHAI.
SAN FRANCISCO, NEWCHWANG.
BOMBAY, HUKDEN.
TIENTSIEN, PORT ARTHUR.
PEKING, CHEFOO.
KORE, DALINY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARR'S BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 " 3 "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS.....\$800,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months: 4 percent.

" " 6 " 4 "
" " 3 " 2 "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtao Tsingtau

LONDON BANKERS:
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN). LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1905.

JAPAN



COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moti, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Mikaze, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Honto, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Maonoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshibonai, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

MITSUI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m....Every 30 minutes.
8.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m....every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m....Every 30 minutes.
8.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m....every half hour.

NIGHT CARS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

[61]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, &c.	COROMandel	August 12th,	{ See Special G. M. Montford, R.N.R. } Noon { Advertisement.
(Passing through the Inland Sea.)	MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON	About 18th { Freight and C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R. } August { Passage.
MARSEILLE, LONDON, and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, JAPAN	PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	ABOUT 18TH AUGUST	{ Freight and E. P. Martin, R.N.R. } Passage.
			For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905.

Intimations.

Anywhere and
any time

BOVRIL is the right thing.
Being a perfectly scientific combination of the nourishing and the stimulating properties of beef, BOVRIL will always give a good account of itself.



"MINIMAX"

HAND

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,
ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosine Oil, Tar, Benzine.

Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even lady or child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weight only 18 lbs. when full.

Maximum of simplicity and effect.

“MINIMAX”

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

LONG, HING & CO.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905.

[45]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

PLUNKETT'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[128]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

<p

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS

Des Vaux Road.

LADIES'
DEPARTMENT.

NEW
GOODS.

SILK BELTS,
KID BELTS,
LACE
SCARVES,
SPOT
SILK
SCARVES,
OPENWORK
GLOVES,

AND

MITTENS.

MUSLIN
BLOUSES
AND
SILK
BLOUSES.

PRETTY
UNTRIMMED
STRAW
HATS,
\$1.50 Upwards.

THE NEWEST
DRESS
FABRICS
obtainable.

PRICES MODERATE.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. W. RUTTER, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW,

the 11th August, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at the Imperial Bank of China Offices, Prince Building,

SUNDRY OFFICE FURNITURE, Comprising—

AMERICAN FOLD-TOP DESKS, WRITING TABLES, OFFICE AND VIENNA CHAIRS, ELECTRIC FANS, A QUANTITY OF CANTON BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, 7 MONEY SCALES, MARBLE-TOP ROUND TABLE, &c., &c., &c.; ALSO

ONE IRON SAFE, BY JAMES BLACK, LONDON, ONE SALTER'S TYPEWRITER, AND 2 CLOCKS, BY J. W. BENSON. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [815]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. W. RUTTER, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 3, MacDonnell Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS WITH BEVELLED GLASS, CARD TABLE, MOROCCO-COVERED ARM CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP SIDE BOARD WITH BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE BEDSTEADS WITH WIRED MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU WITH BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE WITH BEVELLED GLASS GLASS, CROCKERY, AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SOOCHOW CURTAINS, LACQUERED TEA TOYS, SHANGHAI BATHS, &c., &c., &c.; ALSO

A quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD;

AND A large assortment of ENGRAVINGS AND WATER COLOURS.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view on Friday,

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [816]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1905. [52]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [67]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1905. [66]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

Captain C. H. Buch, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOWES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [819]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARABIA," FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby instructed to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

S. SILVERSTONE,

Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [12]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS,
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLEBROOK,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [814]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON" APCAR.

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 10th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [810]

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from London, ex a.s. "Guadiana" and "Charente," and from Bordeaux, ex a.s. "Ville de Dunkerque," "Ville d'Arras," and "Ville de Lille," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me or before the 14th August, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 14th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [7]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA."

Captain Hoppe, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

S. SILVERSTONE,

Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [809]

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th August.

THE BOYCOTT.

The boycott continues to be the most interesting subject of conversation, but it is difficult to get any accurate information as to what is being done. There are professional agitators at work, but there does not seem to be much enthusiasm in the matter. Threatening letters have been sent to some compradores who are serving American firms. It is rumoured some days ago that threats had been made to blow up the Standard Oil Company's works. But so far as can be seen work goes on as usual, and business has not suffered much, if at all.

THE VICEROY.

A good deal of interest is taken in the Viceroy's health. It is rumoured that he has again applied for removal and a long holiday. He does little, if any, business. A good many officials are anxious to have him go, for they have not had the best kind of a time since the Vice-roy came to Canton. Office has been very uncertain and changes have followed quickly upon appointment. Money has been scarce and it has been very difficult to tell what would happen next.

SECRET INCOMES.

COMMISIONS ON WEDDINGS.

</

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
THIS
CELEBRATED
BLEND
OF
THE FINEST
WHISKIES
IN SCOTLAND
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR
AND
MELLOWNESS
ATTAINED ONLY BY
GENUINE
QUALITY
AND
GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

HONGKONG'S MEAT SUPPLIES.

The abattoir with its accessories is situated at such a distance from the centre of the city, in a locality comparatively unfrequent by Europeans, that it seldom attracts to itself the attention of the public which it deserves. People take it for granted that all goes well there, and if they ever find anything amiss with their meat they set it down to the carelessness of the market attendants. About the beginning of this year we gave a description of the abattoir, the methods in force there, and the efforts made to exclude disease. But, of course, while recognising the excellent work which is done by a handful of Europeans there, it would be foolish to assert that the abattoir is all that it should be. Certainly every endeavour is made to keep the place clean and sweet, but it is evident even to a layman that the accommodation for the large number of animals which daily pass through the abattoir is far too restricted. Hongkong has grown with such rapid strides that people who have celebrated their semi-jubilee here can hardly recognise the scenes of their childhood. And the growth of the city has been marked by an improvement in the food requirements or tastes of the people generally. That means that the abattoir is increasingly taxed to supply the wants of the public in the shape of dead meat. But dead meat is not everything. We must be certain that the meat is absolutely free from contamination, and not only so, but that it is not likely to incur contamination. It is true that the inspectors examine each haunch and carcass that leaves the abattoir, and impress it with the seal of the "municipality," and no one will suggest that they are in the slightest degree negligent in the work of preserving the citizens from the abomination of diseased meat. Yet a deal remains to be done if the abattoir and its accessories would be brought up to date. The matter was under the attention of the Sanitary Board the other day, when Mr. Rumjahn suggested that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider and report on the subject. The Select Committee was appointed and therefore the matter is sub judice in the sense that Mr. Arnold Foster described the War Stores Report as *sub judice*. That is to say, it is *sub judice* so long as no evil is said of matters connected with it, and punishable with the extreme rigour of the law if any carping critic essays a tilt. As yet, however, so far as the inspection of cattle and meat is concerned, no report has been submitted with which we can deal. But certain things should be borne in mind by the members of this Select Committee who have been appointed to investigate matters. It is all-essential that the health of Hongkong should be preserved at all hazards. It is now an accepted fact that food forms one of the most prolific media of disease known, even if it be boiled, roasted or pickled. Therefore precautions should be taken that even the raw material, so to speak, is rendered innocuous. Cattle arrive at Hongkong from a variety of places, and they should be segregated in a camp away from the vicinity of the abattoir—Belcher's Bay, as Mr. Rumjahn suggested, would be a satisfactory site, other things being equal. If cattle are to be exported methods should be adopted whereby the work of the inspectors should not be added to by a fresh batch of regulations; at the same time it should not be overlooked that the cattle should be guaranteed, so far as human knowledge can guarantee, that these cattle are free from disease. Hongkong's name, as a place liable to all manner of diseases, is not a thing for sport. And finally, the provision for examining the cattle and inspecting the meat furnished to the people in Hongkong should be vastly extended. At present the meat is inspected in a poky little chamber, half-lighted, with shoulders of beef crowded together so closely that even the eye of an expert might be deceived by appearances. The same thing applies to mutton and pork, goats' and buffaloes' flesh. The Select Committee of the Sanitary Board will see these things for themselves, and we do not doubt that they will present a scheme incorporating radical improvements in the inspection of cattle and meat, in Hongkong at the earliest possible time. Hongkong is still growing, and any scheme of extension should not leave that fact out of sight.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that a number of the men discharged from Devonport Dockyard have found employment under the Japanese Admiralty. "Nobby" Harris, of the sailing ship *Prander*, writes that he is willing to fight any man in Hongkong or vicinity at 124 lbs. at the ringside. He says there should be no side-bet, and suggests that Fitzgerald's Circus put up a suitable purse. He has another man looking for a fight at 130 lbs. ringside.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

A SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE.

AND DISSATISFIED ENGINEER'S CLAIM.

An echo of the days when every seafarman dreamt of being captured by either of the belligerent fleets while on a vessel carrying contraband of war was heard in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisné Judge. William Turner, Seabrook, second engineer, sued W. A. Scott, master of the steamship *Royalist*, for breach of contract. In his statement of claim the plaintiff stated that he signed a contract at South Shields on 5th October, 1904, engaging to perform the duties of second engineer for an ordinary voyage within the limits of the contract. On arrival at Singapore, on the 27th November, 1904, the defendant represented to the plaintiff that the next port of call was Hongkong, whereas instead of proceeding to Hongkong the steamship proceeded under the orders of the defendant to Vladivostok. The cargo on board the *Royalist* was contraband of war and the port of Vladivostok, belonging to one of the belligerent powers in the war now being carried on between Japan and Russia, was at the time blockaded. The defendant gave the plaintiff no opportunity of declining to proceed to Vladivostok, thus exposing him to extraordinary and unforeseen dangers and perils which were not contemplated and were not within the terms of the contract for service. After the steamship had got under way, after leaving Singapore, the defendant entered into a verbal agreement with the plaintiff whereby the defendant in consideration of the plaintiff proceeding to Vladivostok promised to pay him double wages and a bonus on account of the extraordinary and unforeseen dangers and perils to which he would be exposed in going to Vladivostok. The plaintiff had not received the sum bonus, and he therefore claimed the sum of \$1,000 for breach of contract and such double wages and bonus as promised.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for the defendant.

After reading the endorsement on the writ, Mr. Gedge was proceeding to relate the facts of the case when

His Honour (interrupting) said:—I think as a matter of fact the facts are all admitted.

Mr. Stephens.—No, my Lord.

Proceeding, Mr. Gedge said that the voyage was to extend for a period not exceeding two years, and Vladivostok was within the degree of latitude embodied in the terms of the agreement. After leaving South Shields the ship proceeded to Barry and having taken a cargo of coal aboard left for Singapore which the plaintiff thought was her final destination. He then outlined the facts of the case which would be related by the plaintiff, and was alluding to the figures of the claim before the Court when

Mr. Stephens said he would admit certain liability—double wages, for instance—and if there was any bonus due the plaintiff would receive it. As a matter of fact there was no bonus due.

Mr. Gedge.—I think I shall be able to prove to your Lordship that there was a bonus.

His Honour.—Yes, all right. But I don't quite know how this case comes to this Court. It should be heard in the Police Court. There was a similar case before the Lord Mayor's court in London not long ago. It comes under the Merchant Shipping Act and I don't see why it should not go to the Police Court.

Mr. Gedge.—We cannot take it there. I submit that there was extraordinary peril.

His Honour.—Oh, yes. There's no trouble about that.

Mr. Gedge.—There is a leading case on the point of wages—the case of Burton v. Pigott. Mr. Gedge proceeded to quote the authority after which

His Honour said—I don't think it is disputed that at Singapore the destination of the ship was changed.

Mr. Gedge.—The plaintiff claims that there was a verbal contract whereby in consideration of the ship proceeding to Vladivostok he was to be paid double wages.

His Honour.—But he is suing on that.

Mr. Stephens.—We don't dispute that. We will pay it when it becomes due. In the Merchant Shipping Act it is provided that where a seaman is engaged for a voyage and that voyage is to terminate in the United Kingdom he cannot sue in a court of law for wages until the termination of such voyage.

Mr. Gedge.—We are not; we are suing for damages. For double wages and bonus.

Mr. Stephens.—But the wages are not payable until the end of the voyage. We did not promise a bonus.

Mr. Gedge.—At any rate your client got £500 bonus when the anchor dropped in Vladivostok.

Mr. Stephens.—That has nothing to do with the agreement; and I don't admit it; the captain has never informed me of it.

Mr. Gedge.—He has said so himself.

Mr. Stephens.—It is quite beside the question. His Honour.—There is no trouble about the double wages, and the sole question is whether plaintiff is entitled to be paid now or when the ship arrives in London.

Mr. Gedge.—The articles only relate to the wages earned during the voyage of two years, and do not relate to any outside agreement entered into between the parties concerning payment for other services rendered during the voyage. For instance

Mr. Stephens.—I think I shall show—

Mr. Gedge.—Will you allow me, Mr. Stephens. Don't keep on interrupting.

Proceeding, Mr. Gedge instanced a case in which remuneration apart from that stipulated under the usual agreement would be paid, and then called evidence.

The first, and as it proved, the only, witness to be examined was the plaintiff, who said that when the ship arrived at Singapore, and went alongside the wharf he was instructed that they were going to proceed to Hongkong. Owing to the presence of a British naval lieutenant on board during the afternoon his suspicions were aroused concerning the destination of the ship, and his fears were subsequently borne out, for when he was getting the engines ready and "standing by" was rung on the telegraph. It clearly showed to his knowledge that the vessel was bound for Vladivostok. He immediately left the engine room and gave orders to the third engineer not to respond to the telegraph. He went to the chief engineer about the matter and subsequently saw the captain who told him the ship was going to Vladivostok. Witness told him he would not go, and the captain replied "Surely you are not going to humbug me. Look here, there is double pay if you go beyond the Russian frontier." Was stamped before signature. "I'll not let it stamped immediately after—no, I mean before, signature."

Mr. Ferrers said that the evidence was a mistake.

His Lordship remarked that he was merely concerned with the legal question whether the document was receivable as evidence and he found that in accordance with the law it could not be received.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued, and, in the course of his reply he remarked that he had made a mistake in his evidence regarding the dates the previous day for which he was extremely sorry.

Evidence of officials from the Stamp Office was heard as to the procedure adopted in stamping promissory notes, and counsel addressed the Court on the subject.

His Lordship said he could not accept the plaintiff's note as evidence and non-suited the plaintiff with costs.

certain correspondence that had passed with the owners, but the captain refused to give him a copy of the agreement. Witness told him he would not proceed, and the defendant replied "You will have to take my word the same as I have had to take the owner's." Upon this plaintiff said, "Owing to the fact that I have been deceived on two other occasions with a verbal agreement I don't intend to accept that." During this time the ship was under way and he remarked to the chief engineer "This is a smart way to take people out of port!" Two days later there was a dispute with the captain about a document which the captain had mislaid. "Words" were spoken over the mess-room table with regard to mutiny, and the chief officer said "The first man that refuses duty, the captain is ready for him; he will clap him in irons." As his certificate was at stake witness did not think it would be advisable to refuse duty. At Vladivostok several of the crew asked the captain about the Russian bonus and he told them that he knew nothing about it. When the anchor was dropped in Vladivostok the captain said "That's my £500." Upon arriving at Shanghai the captain refused to give witness any guarantee as to payment, and witness saw the British Consul and Mr. Douglas advised him to agree to certain written terms under protest. As the ship was about to leave and he did wish to delay her witness accepted the advice, and—

His Honour.—You did not accept the verbal agreement, and you accepted this under protest.

Mr. Stephens.—We are quite willing to pay the double wages to the plaintiff when we arrive in London or at the final port of discharge, and we will also pay him any bonus that has not yet passed.

On Saturday there will be an eclipse of the sun, and already the Chinese, anticipating trouble and believing that the eclipse is solely connected with the occurrence of the earthquakes, are making arrangements—as many of them as have the means—to leave Macao while the eclipse is in progress.

They have heard that Hongkong is free from shock and there is likely to be a large exodus from Macao to Hongkong, before the end of the week. The fact that the eclipse will be observable in Hongkong as well as in Macao does not seem to affect the Chinese.

They are firmly convinced and are egged on to believe that Macao is a good place to leave behind while the eclipse is in progress. Of course, some of the superstitious ones are responsible for this state of mind, but the feeling that danger exists for Macao on the 12th inst. is very general. If, however, Macao escapes damage on the 12th then, in the opinion of the lower classes, it is only postponed until the 23rd September. At the same time while there is this bulletin of alarm evident among the Chinese, all classes of the community are troubled with uneasiness owing to the frequent shocks which have been felt of late.

MACAO NEWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Macao, August 9th.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

The greatest alarm, which amounts almost to consternation among the common people, has been caused by the recent visitations of earthquake to Macao. During the past few weeks frequent and severe shocks have been experienced, shaking the nerves of everybody in the Colony. On Wednesday night last one of the shocks lasted for nearly ten seconds and so fierce were the rumblings that people were in momentary fear that they would be engulfed in the ruins of their houses. Fortunately, Macao has so far escaped serious damage, but the inhabitants rest in a state of continual expectation that something is about to happen.

The Chinese mind, seeking for a cause for these earthquakes, ascribes it to various enraged deities, but one and all are agreed that worst has not yet passed.

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A SEISMOGRAPH FOR MACAO.

I understand that His Excellency the Governor of Macao is procuring from Hongkong a seismograph, in order that, should further shocks of earthquake be experienced, observations as to their duration, direction, and force may be recorded. The instrument, if available, will be placed in charge of a competent official, who will record the readings. I trust that the information obtained from these records will be made available to the through the medium of the Press.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The commander of H.M.S. *Moorhen*, which is at present lying at Macao, had intended to make a short excursion on Sunday to view the hot water springs at Yungmack. There is no doubt that these springs are of volcanic origin, and being only from 18 to 20 miles from Macao, as the crow flies, their appearance at the present time should be worthy of note. In view of the seismic disturbances at Macao, however, the commander has decided to remain by his ship, and the visit to Yungmack is indefinitely postponed.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

On Monday last, the mounted troops attached to the local garrison proceeded to carry out a very interesting series of manoeuvres. They were under the charge of the officers in command of the corps, Baron de Cadore (Carlos), A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor. The force performed a number of evolutions in a smart soldier-like fashion on the esplanade at Tapseak. Hundreds of people, especially Chinese, followed the mounted corps for a considerable distance, and watched the military manoeuvres with the greatest interest.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN ASSIGNMENT FEES.

It will be good news for the landed proprietors in Macao to learn that His Excellency the Governor has made representations to Lisbon against the present excessive fees charged by the Fazenda (Revenue Department) on assignment of land and house property. Whereas the present fee is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the consideration money it is proposed by the Governor that it be reduced to 2 per cent. The outcome of these representations must be awaited before the reduction can be put into effect in the Colony.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The music-lovers of Macao were charmed on Sunday last, by a visit from an operatic company, which gave selections from Italian operas. The theatre of the Club de Macau was crowded with an appreciative audience. The company has been engaged to present a series of operatic selections, the first performance to be given on Sunday next week.

CURIOS PLAGUE EXPRI-
MRNT.

Some experiments have been made in the Punjab by Lieutenant Barnardo, I.M.S., on the subject of plague, rats, and fleas. It was found that in homes which had been closed on account of deaths from plague there were swarms of fleas, which had apparently deserted the dead rats in their runs. A plague-infected rat was caught and placed in a cage covered with muslin. It died with unmistakable symptoms of the disease, and it was then seen that all the fleas had swarmed upon the muslin. One or two of these were secured alive, scrotine being used, much in the same way as birdlime is employed for birds. The fleas were then conveyed to healthy rats kept ready in cages, and in three or four days these rats died of virulent plague. The important point to remember is that, during an epidemic, the rats must be destroyed together, and that consequently the rats should then be trapped.

DURING the voyage of H.M.S. *Glory* from Hongkong to Singapore a sad affair happened on board two days out from Singapore. Mr. Frank W. White, the torpedo gunner, was found in the morning in his berth dead, heart failure having been the cause of death. His loss was deeply regretted by the whole ship. He was buried at sea.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Australian (Eastern) 13th inst.

Canadian (Empress of India) 14th inst.

German (Preussen) 16th inst.

Australian (Changsha) 19th inst.

The a.s. *Lovlier Castle* left New York 9th inst. for China and Japan.

The Bucknall Line a.s. *Barotsi* left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on 15th inst.

The C. P. R. Co. a.s. *Tarata* left Vancouver on 7th inst. for Hongkong via the usual Port of Call.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The French Fleet at Portsmouth.

London, 8th August,

Flootillas of packed excursion steamers gave the French fleet a popular unofficial welcome even more significant than the official one. The whole scene was one of unsurpassable animation, beauty, and impressiveness. The waters were crowded with Cowes regatta yachts, including the Emperor of Germany's *Meteor* with the Ambassador and the Naval Attaché on board.

The towns of Cowes and Portsmouth vied with the fleets in magnificent illuminations and fireworks.

At a dinner on the Royal yacht, the King in toasting President Loubet said he trusted that the visit would knit the friendship of France and England closer still; he was convinced that the principal advantage would be the maintenance of peace, and hoped that the good relations existing between the two nations might be further strengthened.

Later.

The scene of busy brilliancy was continued at Cowes yesterday; the most cordial hospitalities were exchanged. A lunch was given to the French officers by the Royal Yacht Squadron, the British ships dining them at night, after which there was a ball on board the *Jaureberry*.

The French newspapers remark with undisguised warmth on the British welcome, and declare that this is no mere exchange of courtesies, but a grand demonstration proclaiming an approachment of the first magnitude.

Sweden.

Owing to the health of King Oscar, the Crown Prince has been again appointed Regent.

BATTERY PATH CASE.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

The following evidence in connection with the charge of manslaughter preferred against Aaron Ellis was received too late for inclusion in our report of the case last evening:

Sergeant Adlington said he was in charge of the Central Station from the night of the 16th July to 7 a.m. on the following morning. A soldier who was unconscious was brought up in a chair at 1:15 a.m. Witness sent him to the Government Civil Hospital. The soldier was only outside the charge room about five minutes.

P. C. Ingham spoke to taking deceased to the Government Civil Hospital and handing him over to Dr. Bell.

Dr. John Bell said that on the morning of the 17th of July last, a gunner, who turned out to be Richard Sampson, was brought to the hospital by the last witness. He was quite unconscious; he had a cut over the left eye-brow about an inch to an inch and a quarter, and was also vomiting badly, and died at 9 p.m. the same day without having recovered consciousness. The vomit was a dark-looking fluid like bile, but there were no signs of food. Next day witness had a post mortem, and found a wound immediately underneath the left eyebrow and a fracture of the skull extending down to the base. On the opposite side, also at the base on the surface of the brain was a large clot of blood. The cause of death in witness's opinion was due to this injury. The clot of blood would be caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel. The cartilage of the nose was turned to one side. All the internal organs were healthy. All the symptoms would be traceable to the wound on the left eyebrow. This was a bad fracture. He did not think such a fracture could be caused by a blow from a man's fist. It would most probably be caused by a fall on a concrete path. Witness knew of the granite kerb on the Queen's Road edge of Battery Path. The wound could have been caused either by his falling on the concrete path or striking the kerbstone, but it would be more probably caused by his falling on the kerb. He did not think the sick in Court would have caused the injury; a blow from a heavy instrument might have caused the blow. If the wound was caused by a fall it is possible, though not probable, that the man might have walked some distance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: It would be quite possible for such a wound to be caused by a natural fall, but to receive such a man would have to have pitched right forward. By natural fall he meant one not caused by another or by extraneous aid. There was nothing in the cut to tell him to say how it was caused; it was a clean cut and there was no dirt in it. The deceased's skull was an ordinary skull; there was nothing remarkable about it. A slight concussion will cause vomiting. The vomit would not be affected by the man's being drunk and incapable. A man would fall more heavily and more directly if he were very much under the influence of drink, sufficiently so to make his leg unsteady. There were no injuries on the back of the head.

Mr. Goldring: Assuming the deceased received a blow sufficient to cause a slight concussion and subsequently got up and moved up Battery Path and then was seen with vomiting, is there any reason why he should not have fallen in such a way as to cause the injuries which he received?

Dr. Bell: No, if he fell down the path he might receive such injuries. He could not have received these injuries if he were running up the path.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley: It was not possible to say if there was a previous concussion or not. Mr. Bowley: Supposing the man were walking up Battery Path with a stick under his left arm and lighting a match, and the defendant ran up from the back and spoke to him, and he turned round suddenly and struck at defendant with his right hand, but the defendant dodged the blow, and, getting in under the deceased's right arm, and struck the deceased on the face with his right fist and on the body with his left fist, with the result that deceased fell forward on his face, could such an injury have resulted?

Mr. Goldring objected to the question as not arising out of the cross-examination.

Mr. Bowley said Mr. Goldring had put a suspicious case, and he therefore had a right to do so too.

His Worship said the question could be put through the Court, and he let it be.

Dr. Bell: No; such injuries could not have resulted.

The case was adjourned until today.

TODAY'S EVIDENCE.

The further hearing of the charge of manslaughter against Aaron Ellis was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazelton this morning.

Charles Henry Griffiths, said he was a private in the Army Service Corps. On Sunday, July 16th, in the evening he was in St. Patrick's Club just above the tram terminus. He left there between half-past twelve and a quarter to one. With him were Corporal Lebode and Sapper Moriarty. They went through the Cathedral compound down Battery Path, and were going to an eating-house near Central Market. On Battery Path they came across a soldier lying across the path. The soldier was lying between 14 and 15 yards below the steps leading to Queen's Road. Witness did not know what regiment the soldier belonged to, he was wearing a khaki uniform. He was lying nearly on his stomach with his head towards Queen's Road; the face turned to the ground, on the right side. Witness noticed a little blood on his face. Corporal Lebode touched the soldier on the arm, but the latter only groaned. Witness and his companions then went away with the intention of getting help, but did not get it. They went to the eating house and had supper. It only took a few minutes to get from the Club to Battery Path. On the way they did not see any other person. After supper they all three took rickshas and returned to Battery Path, and were going up the hill to see if the soldier was still there, and found he had been removed in the meantime. Witness saw blood and a lot of matches strewn about, on the place where the soldier had been lying. Going up the path witness first of all met a woman—a European, and about seven or eight yards further up he met another European woman. The first was dressed all in white and had no hat; as regards the second woman all he noticed was that she had no hat. The second woman was taller than the first one. Behind the second woman came a man, about three yards behind. He was a heavily built man, and had a black jacket on. He had a slow walk. Witness saw all three join at the bottom. The man was in the middle and he had his arms round their waists and their arms were round him. They appeared to be jolly. Sapper Moriarty was in white, and Corporal Lebode and witness were in khaki. Finding the soldier gone witness and his companions went down the path again. Witness believed he had played football against defendant. He had been brought to try and identify defendant as the man he saw with the girls, but failed to do so. His build and his features are the same as those of the man witness saw on Battery Path. Between the path and the eating-house he did not see one European policeman, nor on his return.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: When witness saw the soldier lying on the path they thought he was drunk; witness did not notice what kind of boots or shoes the man with the girls was wearing.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley: If they had not thought the soldier was drunk they would have helped him then, and, but seeing him lying there they did think he was drunk.

Sgt. O'Sullivan spoke to accompanying the Indian constable to Battery Path on the night in question and in the exact position where the deceased was found. In cross-examination he said that a man standing in front of the Bank would be able to see anything happening at the spot where the blood was. There are trees along the spot. The blood did not appear to have been stepped in or rolled in; it was in a pool and ran into two clean streams. When witness saw Gunner Sampson at the police station he was led to think he had been drinking, because he vomited in the compound and smelt of beer.

John Hanson, Chief Inspector of Detectives, said he arrested defendant in the billiard-room at the Hongkong Hotel on the 28th July, at 4:15 p.m. on the charge of the murder of Gunner Richard Sampson. On the following morning defendant was in witness's office about 10 o'clock and his solicitor, Mr. Goldring, was also there. Defendant made a statement to his solicitor, and witness saw Mr. Goldring write it down. Defendant signed that statement and Mr. Goldring witnessed the signature. The latter then handed it to witness, who returned it to Mr. Goldring, requesting him to hand it to the Captain Superintendent of Police. The statement was made voluntarily, and no inducement whatever was held out either by witness or any other person to defendant to make the statement. No other police officer was present. No pressure was brought to bear upon defendant to induce him to make any statement.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Bowley read the statement as follows:

July 29, 1905.

On the evening of July 16th, 1905, (Sunday) I was with friends in the Hongkong Hotel until closing time, among others there were Inspector Withers and Mr. J. Quinn, Steward of the Hongkong Club. When the Hotel closed, I went out alone, and stayed there, talking with friends for some minutes. I left them about 10 p.m. and rode back to the door of Thomas' Hotel Annex in Duddell Street. I had had a few drinks, but was not drunk. I saw there were no lights in my room. I heard the voice of Mrs. Desbien, who is also living in the annex, coming from the direction of Queen's Road. I turned back and went to meet her. I met in Queen's Road Miss Radcliffe, who is living with me, and Miss Desbien. The latter, who was half-crying, shewed me that her lip was swollen and bleeding on the inside, and said to me "A soldier has hit me and has gone up there," pointing to Battery Path. I said "All right, I'll catch him," and got out of my ricksha and ran up after him. I ran up about 15 yards up the path and saw him ahead of me a few yards. He turned and saw me and started to run. He got about five or six yards when I caught him up. Just as I got up to him, he turned and struck at me with his right hand. I dodged the blow and struck back, hitting him with my right hand in the face. I think I struck his mouth, because my knuckles were cut in three places. I also struck him with my left hand; where, I cannot say, as he was falling away from me. His first blow missing me, swung his round, and when he fell after my blows, his head was towards the north side of the path. He was all the time on higher ground than I was. From the way the man ran and walked, I think he was drunk. I walked away and met the two girls coming up the path, about 15 yards down. They asked me if I had caught him. I said "Yes; there he is! He struck at me, and I knocked him down." Miss Desbien said "I will go up to see." I said "What is the use of that, leave him alone?" I held the dog which Miss Radcliffe gave me, while they went up to see. When I first started, Miss Desbien started too, but slipped and fell. The whole thing was over by the time she got up. When they returned, we all got in our rickshas and went towards the Owl Grill Room and met Slater, the proprietor, and some others. I spoke to him of the affair, and shewed him my knuckles, and he opened his premises and rubbed some brandy on my hand. We went from there to the R. A. O. B. Club and the place was closed, but we had a drink and went away.

On our way back we stopped at the Ice House Street and all three walked up Battery Path. When we got as far as the place where the man had been before, there was nobody

there. Mrs. Desbien said, as far as I recollect, "Let's walk up to the top and go home the other way". We had already paid the rickshas, so we all walked on, and about 10 yards higher we saw blood on the path. I said "I suppose I must have knocked some of his teeth out, but he couldn't have been much hurt to have got up and moved on" or words to that effect. Then one of them said "Let's get away and go home," so we all went back to the annex. I saw no blood at all when I knocked the man down. I have not said anything about the affair at all hitherto, because I was anxious to keep things quiet for the sake of my father and mother who are very old.

(Signed) A. J. ELLIS.

Witness.

(Signed) Philip W. GOLDRING.

Major L. H. Party, commander of 88th Co., R.G.A., said he joined the company in October, 1902. Gunner Richard Sampson belonged to that company. The company came to Hongkong in December last. As officer commanding witness had the custody of the company's defaulter sheets. The sheet showed was that of the deceased. These sheets show all the offences for which a man has received punishment of more than one day, as well as all cases of drunkenness. The date of issue of deceased's sheet is 30th November, 1902, and there is only one offence recorded against him. It was on the 30th April, 1902, "drunk when parading for his monthly settlement; about 1 p.m."

Cross-examined.—Gunner Sampson had been in the company nine years. There is no average of promotion—it depends entirely upon the individual himself. It is quite possible that there might have been occasions when the man might have been drunk without his being officially known. By "drunk" he meant rendered unfit to perform his military duties through drink.

Kwong Nam, ward boy at the Government Civil Hospital, said he was on duty at 11 a.m. on the 17th July when a soldier was brought in with a wound over his left eye. Witness undressed him and found 80 cents in his pocket, but nothing else.

Lillian Desbien said she was living in the annex of Thomas's Grill Rooms in Duddell Street.

She remembered Sunday, the 16th July. On that night she was in a ricksha, at midnight, coming from Wanchai through Ice House Street.

Miss Bessie Radcliffe was with her and was in front of witness. At the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road, a soldier stopped witness and spoke to her, asking her if she would come with him. Witness said it was rather insulting to be stopped like that, and told him to go away. He then took hold of the ricksha which stopped, and witness called out to Miss Radcliffe, who turned round, and then the soldier struck witness on the mouth, and walked away up Battery Path and witness got out of her ricksha to follow him. The defendant just then came up and asked what was the matter, and witness said that a soldier had struck her, and showed him the marks. Defendant then asked which way the soldier had gone, when witness pointing up the path said "Up there." Defendant then ran up and witness remained at the foot of the path. When he returned witness asked where the soldier was. Defendant said "He is up the path." He added that the soldier had struck at him, but she did not remember the exact words, and then defendant said he was lying on the path as he had knocked him down. Miss Radcliffe and witness then went up the path, and saw the soldier. Witness touched him with her foot on his back and asked him to turn over. She did not hurt him, she was wearing light canvas shoes. Defendant was wearing rubber-soled shoes. Witness did not ask the soldier his name; she took a badge from the left shoulder strap of his tunic. Then Miss Radcliffe and witness returned to Queen's Road and took rickshas. Defendant was waiting for them at the bottom of the path, and they all three went to the Owl Grill. They met Mr. and Mrs. Slater in the street opposite the Owl Grill. Defendant asked Mrs. Slater to give him some brandy for his hand, as he had some teeth marks on it. Witness saw the teeth marks. They were bleeding slightly. Witness remained in her ricksha so she did not hear if defendant told the Slatters what had happened. Defendant got the brandy, and rubbed it on his hand. They then went to the R. A. O. B. Club in Arsenal Street, and had some refreshments there and then went to Thomas's Grill room. They then went up to see if the soldier was still there, and finding he had been removed they all returned to the annex. All three had been to Slater's to dinner that night. Witness did not tell defendant to knock the soldier down. The defendant is not related to witness in any way.

The Court adjourned for 15 min.

Upon resuming, Miss Desbien was cross-examined: She said that she and Miss Radcliffe had their dinner with defendant till 8 p.m. at Slater's, defendant remaining till 9 o'clock or little after, and leaving witness and Miss Radcliffe there. She next saw defendant opposite Thomas's Grill room after the soldier had struck her. That night she went to the Metropole Hotel at 9:30 with Mrs. Slater and left them about 10:30, and returned to the Owl Grill room. It was not true that she was in the Grill room from 10 to 11 p.m.; she arrived there about 11 o'clock. The witness who said otherwise was incorrect. The defendant was not in the Grill room when witness returned. Witness stayed until exactly ten minutes to twelve, when she left with Miss Radcliffe who had come in. They then went for a ricksha ride which culminated in their meeting the soldier. Witness had never seen the soldier before, and from the way he spoke she concluded he was not sober. She did not notice if he was smoking a pipe. He walked slowly but staggered. She started to run up the path with defendant, but slipped and fell down. From the time she first spoke to defendant about the soldier and the time he returned from up the path a couple of minutes elapsed. Witness did not notice a Chinaman about while she was near the deceased. The soldier spoke to witness saying something to the effect that he was either fit or hurt. She was quite certain of that. He was lying on his chest with his head on his left arm. Witness asked him to turn over and he turned his head, and then witness took the badge off his arm. She saw no marks on his face nor blood by his side. The light was shining right on his face. When she met Mr. and Mrs. Slater outside the Silver Grill, that night she did not see the witness. Witness saw nothing at all at the spot where she had seen the soldier. She went up with the others further, suggesting they should walk home that way. Up the path she saw some blood, quite a distance from where she had seen the soldier.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley: They did not continue their walk after seeing the blood, but returned down the path again. It was possible for Burmakin to have been at Slater's without her seeing him. Witness and her companions had a few drinks in the course of the evening. Witness did not see defendant knock the witness down, on account of her falling herself. She could notice slightly the soldier lying on the path from the foot of the incline.

Mr. Bowley: Then you must have seen defendant knock the soldier down!

Witness: Defendant returned almost im-

mediately after I picked myself up from the fall, and I saw nothing happen.

Mr. Goldring: It is somewhat difficult to know whether this is cross-examination or re-

examination. These questions do not arise out of the cross-examination, and I must protest.

Mr. Bowley: Defendant is a bit of an athlete, is he not? and can run swiftly?

Mr. Goldring: I object; this does not in any way arise out of the cross-examination.

Mr. Bowley said this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Goldring said he did not propose to call any evidence and would reserve his defence.

Defendant was then formally committed to take trial at the next sessions.

QUESTION OF BAIL.

Mr. Bowley applied that bail be settled at two surreties of \$10,000 each.

Mr. Goldring submitted that the previous surreties had been acceptable and the arrangement worked well and he did not think it fair to upset it now.

Mr. Bowley said he was not satisfied with the present surreties.

Mr. Goldring said he knew of no reason for the assertion of his friend.

After further discussion His Worship, addressing Mr. Bowley, said: If you, on behalf of the Crown, object to the present surreties you must notify me.

Mr. Bowley:—I object to both of them.

Mr. Goldring—I fail to see on what ground.

All along the present surreties had been accepted and now at the last minute this objection was raised.

Mr. Bowley:—I did not know who the surreties were.

Mr. Goldring:—He did know, your Worship; I told him in his office myself, and not ten minutes ago he said "ball" before.

His Worship said the objection having been made he must do the best he could, and must inquire about the surreties.

Mr. Goldring suggested that ball might be \$10,000 in cash or in deeds, or \$5,000 in cash or in deeds and \$5,000 from the present surreties.

This was agreed to and set accordingly.

Mr. Goldring:—I did not know who the surreties were.

Mr. Goldring:—He

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Breakfast, Tea, or Dinner can be supplied either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for returning passengers only, at an extra charge of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a Private Cabin which has accommodation for two or more passengers, will be charged \$3 extra.

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[523]

Intimation.

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TERRIBLE DEATH OF A ROPE-WALKER.

A tight-rope walker met with a terrible death at Hastings, in England, recently. A large number of holiday-makers and townspeople gathered in the well-known Central Recreation Ground for the purpose of witnessing a series of performances by William Henry Davidson, the American tight-rope walker. A stout rope was stretched across the ground at a height of about sixty feet. Davidson walked across it safely, with the aid of his balancing pole, and, to all appearance, without difficulty, which was not surprising seeing that he has had quite thirty years' experience of the business. At the further end, he lay down on the rope and waved his legs in the air. Then he was observed by the thousands of eyes intently watching his every movement to make a sudden twist as though to regain his foothold. Instantly the pole slipped from between his knees, where it had rested during the time that Davidson assumed the recumbent position, and the unhappy man lost his balance. He was seen to wildly grasp at the rope. He failed to seize it, and fell with a sickening crash to the ground, which he struck. Men and women shrieked with horror and alarm, and not a few burst into tears or became hysterical. For a moment it looked as though there would be a panic-stricken rush for the exits, but, happily, this additional calamity was averted by the good sense of the majority. Among those who rushed to the assistance of Davidson was a local doctor, Mr. Geo. Locke, who happened to be on the ground. He, however, was unable to do anything for the unfortunate acrobat, death having been instantaneous.

At the inquest, the widow, who resides at Barking, stated that deceased was 45 years of age, and had been a performer on the tight-rope for 35 years. During a period of 24 years he had not used a protection net, except at the Crystal Palace and Hanley. Fourteen years ago he had an accident through the rope breaking. He was ill at times, but not nervous.

Mr. Henry Forrest, show proprietor, of Forest Gate, London, said deceased was engaged by him on April 20th. The engagement extended to five months, the salary being £5 10s. a week. Performances had been given at Bromley, St. Mary Cray, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge, Tunbridge, and Hastings. At each of these places Davidson had walked the wire ast, from the ground, and sometimes a little higher. Before deceased began the performance on the day of his death, he tested the rope, for the erection of which he was himself responsible. He was on the rope for seven minutes, walking the length backwards and forwards. He then sat down, and steady himself, lay on his back. He had just pulled up his knees when his balancing pole slipped his fingers, and he immediately fell. Deceased always refused to have a net, because it would take away the novelty of the exhibition.

A juror raised the question of the velocity of the wind, but witness said Davidson had performed in worse weather, and that at Walthamstow he walked the rope in a thunder-storm.

The Coroner: There is a law which prevents children from giving dangerous performances, but that does not apply to people over eighteen years of age.

An eye-witness said the performer was lying on his back with the pole on his knee. The pole seemed to slip, then Davidson overbalanced.

Dr. Locke, who saw Davidson fall, stated that death was instantaneous, from a broken neck. From the state of the internal organs, as revealed at the postmortem examination, it was evident that deceased might had had an accident at any time.

The Coroner said death evidently was accidental. The question of allowing such dangerous performances was a matter for Legislature, and he recommended that in future efforts should be made to prevent such performances in Hastings.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with the recommendation that such performances should not be allowed.

LONDON FOUNDLINGS AND THEIR NAMES.

Some curious evidence was given at St. Pancras Coroner's Court, London, recently, in the case of the death, due to a fall, of a little girl of six years, an inmate of the Foundling Hospital, her name was given as Susan Estall.

The steward of the Hospital gave evidence of identification, and was asked by the coroner how the child got her name.

Witness: It was bestowed by the governors of the hospital. Witness explained that this was done under an Act of Parliament of 1739. This Act obliged the Governors to discard the name which the child might have been christened by its parents, and to give the child a new Christian name and surname.

How came the child to be admitted?

She was admitted on the application of the mother.

Are the parents of the children notified when death occurs?

Yes, if we know their addresses, but very often the parents are lost sight of altogether.

The Coroner said he had made these inquiries because an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1874 required that juries should specially inquire into the parentage of deceased. One had to consider how far the Act of 1739 was affected by the subsequent Act. The question arose in Surrey not long ago, and on that occasion he was consulted on the matter. As a rule no importance attached to the name, but one could call to mind special cases, where any property was concerned, which it would become a very important question.

The steward mentioned also that the property of all soldiers who died at war passed to the possession of the hospital.

The evidence as to the accident showed that on June 1st the child fell or was pushed down whilst at play, and her arm was broken. Tendon and complications arose, and she died from the effects of the injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

A jurymen expressed the opinion that the jury could not have had the real name of the child, and not the fictitious one.

The Coroner said he had not had the opportunity of looking into the Act of 1739, and, therefore, he would not express any opinion on the matter. The jury were required to find the name—Christian and surname. They had heard the sworn evidence that the child's name was Susan Estall, and they could not dispute that. (To the steward) Have you a record of the correct name of the child?

The Steward: Yes, but it is under lock and seal.

What do you mean by that? No one knows the name but the governors. I have only to summon the chairman to get the name.

At the hospital no one knows the name except the governors. We do not know it. The name by which the child is known at the hospital is Susan Estall.

It lost all its previous history on entering the hospital?

Yes, it is a foundling and we are its parents until it is 18.

The Act of 1739 referred to was produced, and there was some further discussion between the Coroner and the steward on the matter.

The Coroner remarked that he did not know whether the regulation of the Act of 1739 were affected by the Act of 1874.

The steward said that no overseas or other local officials had any powers in the Hospital and some time ago the Lunacy Commissioners had to "give way" before this Act.

The Coroner replied that he was a different matter, for a Coroner's Court was a court of inquiry.

WIPPING.

Arrivals.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, I. Iversen, 9th Aug.—

Hai-phong 5th Aug., and Hoioh 8th, Rice.

Gen. and Pigs.—J. & Co.

Emma Lukyen, Ger. s.s., 1,107, H. Matens,

9th Aug.—Foothoo via Amoy and

Swatow 9th Aug.—D. L. & Co.

Glenfalloch, Br. s.s., 1,434, R. Penton, 9th

Aug.—Singapore and Holwo 1st Aug.,

Rice, Pigs and Bullock.—A. R. M.

Indrawelli, Br. s.s., 3,768, S. Cullington, and

Aug.—Durban 30th June, Ballast.—G. L.

& Co.

Kalgan, Br. s.s., 1,433, J. Speed, 8th Aug.—

Hoioh 4th Aug., Sugar.—B. & S.

Katanga, Br. s.s., 2,159, Jas. McBride, 7th Jul.

Moli 1st July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Kohsiang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Goswick, 6th

Aug.—Kohsiang 30th July, Rice.—B. &

Liza, Swed. s.s., 1,577, H. Horadahl, 21st July,

Kobe 17th July, Gen.—Shun Tai S. N.

Co.

Longgang, Br. s.s., 1,093, A. E. Sandbach, 7th

Aug.—Manila 4th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Merionethshire, Br. s.s., 1,940, C. H. Burch,

9th Aug.—Singapore and Holwo 1st Aug.,

Rice.—B. & S.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,229, A. W. Brynall, 6th

Aug.—Kohsiang 31st July, Rice.—Chinese.

Ningchow, Br. s.s., 5,714, Davies, 9th Aug.—

America via Shanghai 6th Aug., Gen.—B. &

S. & Co.

Oscar II., Nor. s.s., 2,000, R. Olsen, 9th Aug.—

Kuchinotzu 3rd Aug., Coal.—M. B. K.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,512, C. Ahrens, 7th Aug.—

Amoy 5th Aug., Ballast.—S. W. & Co.

Phra Nang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. v. Mangelsdorff,

and Aug.—Bangkok 27th July, Rice.—B. &

S.

Progress, Ger. s.s., 920, F. Bremer, 9th Aug.—

Kwong-chow-wan 8th Aug., Gen.—S. &

Co.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. H. Notley, 8th Aug.—

Manila 5th Aug., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Thyra, Nor. s.s., 2,140, P. M. Toyne, 3rd Aug.—

Kuchinotzu 27th July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Zweena, Br. s.s., 1,740, J. Ewart, 1st Aug.—

Rangoon 21st July, Kergane—Chinese.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. ship, 2,565, McBryde, 31st July.—

New York 14th April, Oil.—S. O. Co.

Pass of Brander, Br. ship, 2,000, W. J. Ryder,

28th July—Philadelphia 14th April, Case

Oil.—S. O. Co.

Doris, Br. s.s., 2,935, H. Smith, R.N.R., 31st

July—San Francisco 1st July, Honolulu

8th, Yokohama 21st, Kobe 23rd, Nagasaki

27th, and Shanghai 20th, Maiti and Gen.

—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Fooshing, Br. s.s., 1,423, T. Arthur, 9th Aug.—

Samarang and Ports 8th July, Sugar.—J.

M. & Co.

Gaea, Nor. s.s., 625, Hans Dahl, 9th Aug.—

Sourabaya 29th July, Sugar.—Order.

Germany, Ger. s.s., 1,000, H. Jügel, 30th Jul.

Sydney 15th July, Coca.—S. & Co.

Glencroy, Br. s.s., 3,141, T. Dark, 8th Aug.—

Singapore 2nd Aug., Gen.—McGros, &

Gow.

Hohenboller, Ger. s.s., 6,660, O. Kraft, 20th

July—From Genoa, Ballast.—M. & Co.

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Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the *Melampus* proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on the 24th September.

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G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
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BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, E.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Hyades... 3,753 Geo. Wright... At Aug. 22
Lyra... 4,412 G. V. Williams... Sept. 15
Pleides... 3,753 F.G. Purtington
Shawmut... 9,606 E. V. Roberts
Tremont... 9,606 T. W. Garlick.

Steamer marked (*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.
† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop, and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th August, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 15 and 29, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.

No. 4, RIPON TERRACE,
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER), GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1905. [69]

TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.
Apply to— H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [547]

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Apply to— S. BISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [639]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour. Rents very moderate.

Apply to— H. RUTTUNJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per Bag, 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
S. B. POLYNESIEN... 3rd October.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER. A guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$1.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:— SIEMSEN & CO.

General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905. [57]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, OHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS

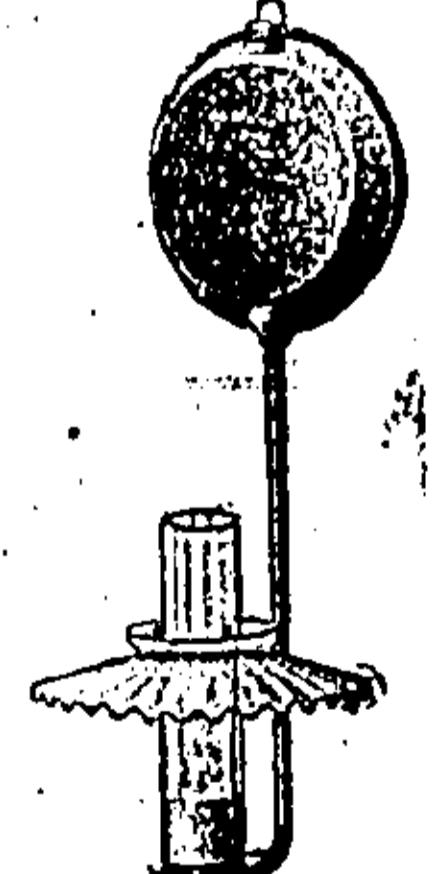
at the most moderate prices. Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

Telephone 256.

TAI KWONG CO.

56, Lyndhurst Terrace, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]



ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c., &c., &c.

DEPOT

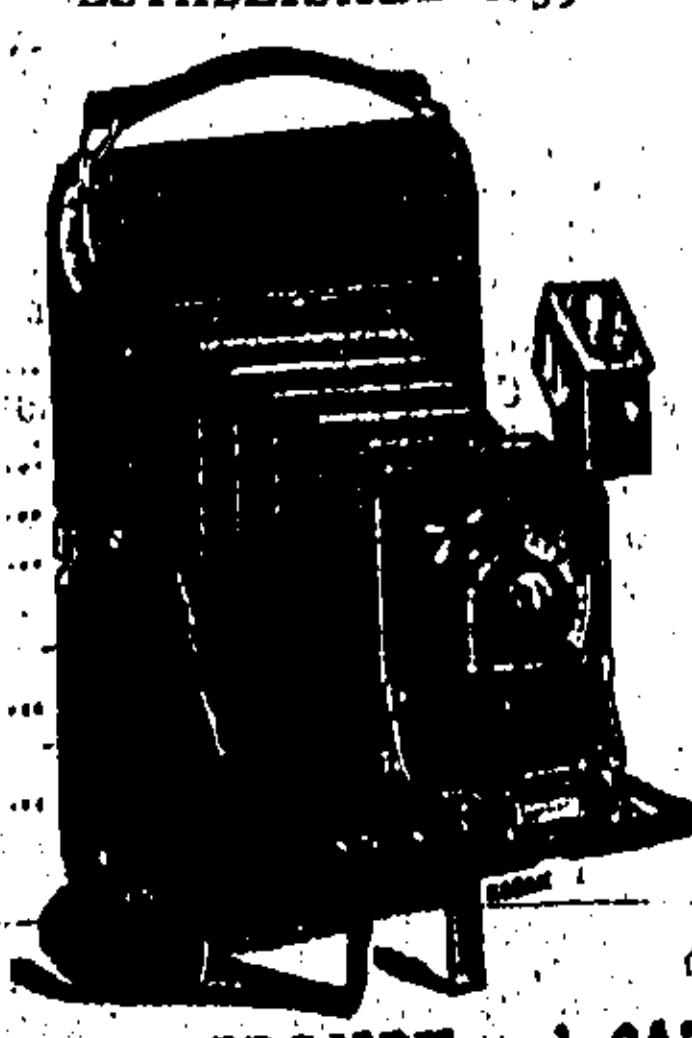
FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTER. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUÉ.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	AMOUNT RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				R/ERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.				\$1,000,000 \$80,000 \$25,000	\$1,492,408	Div. of \$1.10/- and bonus of 5% @ exchange 11/11.9/16=\$15.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125				\$15 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	London 3/9
MARINE INSURANCES.				\$1,400,000 \$81,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	\$38 buyers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50				\$325 buy..
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$151,932 \$371,445	\$44 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 %	\$75 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,800,000 \$120,000 \$72,749	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	41 %
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$893,111 \$46,773 \$700,000 \$37,794	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	\$172
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$218,933 \$2,241	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	\$85 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	\$325 sales
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.				\$5,000 \$185,000 \$85,430	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25		Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50				\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$158,444	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	\$27 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	160,000	\$10	\$10	\$241,150 \$3,099	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/10=-\$6.29.51 for 1904	\$96 sales and b.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	\$15	\$10	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 2 final making Tls. 4 for 1904	78 %
Do. (Preference)	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$40,000	\$8,852	Tls. 1/4 final making Tls. 3 for 1904	54 %
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,116		Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	\$33
"Star," Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24,275	\$929	\$1.80/- for year ending 30.4.1903 \$0.90/-	31 %
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$130,153	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 %
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 26,679	Tls. 6,190	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	Tls. 29 buyers
REFINERIES.				\$450,000 none	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	81 %
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 100,000	\$85,087	\$5 for 1897	\$245 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	Tls. 68 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100			Interim of 1/- (No.	